

# Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Selected Poetry.

### Matrimony.

The man must lead a happy life  
Who's free from matrimonial chains.  
Who is directed by a wife,  
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,  
When Eve was given for a mate,  
Until he saw a woman's face,  
Adam was in a happy state.

In all the female face appear  
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;  
Truth, darling of a human heart,  
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold  
The falsehood that in woman dwells;  
The worth in woman we behold,  
Is almost imperceptible.

Cursed be the foolish man, I say,  
Who changes from his singleness,  
Who will not yield to woman's sway,  
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

To advocate the ladies' cause, you will read the 1st and 3d, and 2d and 4th lines together.

Written for the Mechanics' Advocate.

### "All Men and Women are Created Equal."

In one of our western townships, pleasantly situated upon a gentle elevation, may be seen a retired and antiquated farmhouse. The vines and evergreens which twine upon its front, and the gay flowers that bloom about the door, give evidence that they have been trained by a careful hand, and add not a little to the comfort and beauty of the dwelling. A little stream murmurs at its north end, upon whose grassy banks, on a pleasant afternoon, is seen sitting a young and beautiful female. Her raven curls fall loosely upon her shoulders, while her dark and lustrous eye gazes now upon the gentle stream, and anon explores the distant space, as if in quest of some object.

The sun is already setting in the western sky, shedding its departing glories upon hill and mountain top, when at a distance may be seen a manly form approaching, at a light and cheerful pace. The stream is soon reached, when the lover (for such he proves to be) steps upon the plank thrown across for the accommodation of travellers, and in a moment finds himself upon the other side, enjoying the luxury of communion with a heart that beats in unison with his own.

We will pass over the endearing epithets, the solicitous enquiries respecting the health, enjoyments, and the incidents that have occurred to each since they last met, and while they are engaged upon these topics we will embrace the opportunity of giving them a slight introduction to our reader. They are both the children of respectable farmers—members of that class of "true noblemen," who, according to nature's first dictates, seek wealth, peace and happiness, in honest, manly toil. Who, unlike the drone that lives upon the fruits of his neighbors' industry, daily adds his mite to the wealth of society—thus securing competence to

himself, with the consciousness of being one of the benefactors of his race.

But to return. They resided at the distance of about half a mile from each other, and from early childhood had enjoyed frequent opportunities of meeting and conversing together. From these interviews an attachment had sprung up between them, and, at the time of their introduction to the reader, were about to pledge themselves to each other for all future life—until the grim monster Death shall sever the "silken cord" and remove the solemn obligation—too sacred to be thrown off at the will of the parties.

"I have but one objection to the married state, Charles," said Clara; "if that were removed I should not hesitate a moment in uniting my lot in life with yours."

"And pray what may that be, Clara?"

"Why, you know that your sex claim a superiority over the female, and from this and other considerations, deduce the title to exclusive rights and privileges, which ought to be enjoyed in common between them."

"I do not claim any right distinct from those of your sex, which nature itself does not clearly point out as belonging to the male. From my superior strength, I deduce the right to protect you. From my better adaptation to the more active and arduous duties of life, I infer that it is my especial prerogative to attend to them. Is it to these rights you wish to contest the claim, Clara?"

"We certainly may claim the right, if we do not use it," said Clara.

"True, but of what use can it be to claim privileges, of which you cannot by any possibility avail yourself? Why should you seek to make those duties common to both, which nature herself has made distinct to each? No good can come of such an undertaking, because it would interfere directly with the purposes of the Creator. Man was first created (and then the woman), and must by a design of Providence be the head. They were both formed of one flesh, that their interests might be identified, and that in this respect they might be one. But it is as impossible for the one to perform the duties of the other, as it is that the hand should perform the offices of the foot, or the ears to answer the purposes of the eyes. Let each, therefore, be satisfied with performing the duties pertaining to his proper sphere, without attempting to amalgamate the rights and duties of both. But as you have some scruples on this subject, it will be better for you to take time for reflection, and thereby avoid taking any step which you may hereafter regret."

In the warmth of their discussion the lovers had not observed that it was already growing late, and were only reminded of the fact at its close. Charles conducted his fair mistress to her own dwelling, and after having imprinted a farewell kiss upon her cheek, wended his way homeward, his mind filled with reflections upon the character of this new fangled doctrine.

The night wore tediously away—the thought of the change that had taken place in the mind of Clara since

their last meeting, weighed heavily upon his heart—yet the case was not a hopeless one. It was more than probable that she would see the falsity of her new notions and abandon them. Should this be the case, all obstacles to his happiness would then be removed. In every other respect, she was all he could wish for in a partner. He resolved therefore to visit her again, at the earliest opportunity, and learn the result of their last conversation.

The desired occasion soon presented itself, and the lovers were again seated beside the quiet little stream. After conversing for a considerable time upon things of a general character, they approached the subject which to them was of so lively an interest, and yet which, from apprehended difficulties, they mutually felt reluctant to enter upon. A few moments sufficed to satisfy Charles that his fair mistress had not materially changed her opinions in relation to the propriety of her being coequal with the other sex. Yet two grand difficulties presented themselves—difficulties which, from her own good sense, Clara saw to be almost, if not quite insuperable, so far as the immediate accomplishment of her enterprise was concerned.—First, the present form of the marriage ceremony required the promise of obedience, on the part of the wife—which of course was contrary to all ideas of strict equality, so far as the administration of affairs was concerned. Secondly, each married lady had, in accordance with that form, already made the promise to her husband; and whatever might be effected toward the amelioration of their condition, there was not the faintest hope that their object could be so far attained as to release them from these vows, as any law, having that object in view, would be an *ex post facto* law, and therefore unconstitutional. The glorious results, consequently, which were expected to attend this great reform, must necessarily be mainly lost to the world for one generation at least. But now was the time to prevent those who had not already entered upon the stage of married life, from taking the fatal step, by which their predecessors had so ignominiously deprived themselves of their inalienable rights and privileges.

But how was this to be done? The only way to do it was, evidently, either to alter the present form of the marriage ceremony, or omit the objectionable part of it. The latter was all that Clara could hope to effect in her own case; to accomplish the former, would require considerable time, should their views so far prevail as to result in that.

As Charles apprehended no difficulty from an arrangement of this kind, he readily assented to the measure, and in due time the nuptials were celebrated, with the usual pomp attendant upon such occasions. Some of the neighbors, however, who were in attendance, were heard to remark, that they thought the Dominie had a strange way of "marrying people," and that his ceremony was "uncommonly short."

But these things were soon forgotten, except by those who happened to be conversant with the circumstances which gave occasion to these remarks, and the



young couple entered upon the duties growing out of their new relation, with buoyant hearts and fair prospects.

Time wore on. Hitherto Charles had suffered but little inconvenience from his wife's peculiar views—she had attended our four political meetings, and had as yet formed no bad habits. But owing to the prevalence of these opinions, many of her sex had remained single—some from choice, and others from necessity. Clara now indulged the hope of effecting her object, so far as her own county was concerned at least. With this object in view, she began to attend political meetings generally, and sometimes travelled to a considerable distance, and was necessarily absent several days together; during which time the care of the household devolved upon Charles, who, as he was not acquainted with the *modus operandi* of housekeeping, sometimes made very awkward work of it. In addition to this his own business was neglected—while his attempts to attend to both were frequently attended with disastrous results. For instance: One day, after having finished his churning, he left the house, with a view of securing his crops. On his return, to his astonishment, he found that an unruly sow had overturned the churn, scattering its contents all about the floor. This was an emergency for which he was not prepared, and in his haste to wipe out this stain upon his character as a housekeeper, he mistook the towel for a file-lot, and by defiling it, deprived himself of the present use of that invaluable article.

But these were not the only difficulties which presented themselves, and by which the mind of Charles was discomposed. Clara, by associating freely with the sterner sex, had become more masculine in her deportment. She also prated much upon political subjects—and what was worse, in order to conciliate the favor of that class who are known to sell their opinions and votes for a glass of liquor, she had become somewhat addicted to the practice of offering strong drink to them, as an earnest of good things to come; on which occasions she could not refuse to drink with them, as that would have been ungallant, and certainly very unbecoming a leader.

Thus matters went on from bad to worse, until sometime last winter—I will not say positively in what month it happened, it was perhaps some time in December—when she attended a large and enthusiastic political meeting, and after delivering a speech of considerable length, set out on her journey home at a late hour. She had not proceeded far, however, when her horse took fright, and owing to partial inebriation, she was unable to control him; the sleigh was capsized, she was thrown out, and received an injury of so serious a character, that she was left insensible by the road side.

When Charles arose in the morning, he found the horse standing at the gate, with but a few fragments of the harness upon him. Immediate search was made for Clara, but she was not found until about 10 o'clock, frozen to death. A coroner's inquest was held upon her lifeless corpse, and a verdict rendered as follows: "Frozen to death by being too cold!"

#### Cast Steel.

The nature of Cast Steel is, in reality but little known, its manufacture being confined to but few localities, and its exact properties comparatively not fully understood, by many, may render some remarks relative to the properties and habitudes of this most valuable form of iron, acceptable to our readers. And we cannot better illustrate the subject than to give the facts as stated by a correspondent in one of our foreign exchanges. One fact is understood, that when bars of iron which have, by process of cementation, become converted into what is called blistered steel, they are when highly carbonated extremely brittle, and their internal structure has been altered from a fine granular or fibrous texture, to a large crystalline grain, more or less brilliant and homogeneous, in proportion to the purity and soundness of the original bar-iron. The homogeneity is, however, never perfect; and in all cases, there are portions, or particles, of each converted bar, which have not imbibed any, or a sufficient proportion

of carbon to constitute steel—so that the bar is, at best, a mixture of true steel and malleable iron. To produce steel, these cemented bars are broken down, and placed in crucibles of the best fire clay, in which they are exposed to the intense heat of an air-furnace, until fusion has taken place. When the fusion is supposed to be complete, the steel is poured into cast-iron moulds, heated, but not red hot. As long as any pieces of the steel remain unmelted, a hissing, frying sound may be heard, on removing the cover of the crucible; and the surface of the portion of the metal is observed to be agitated by the incessant escape of a gas of great expansive power. When the steel is all fused, the hissing ceases; and the surface of the metal appears like a bright convex mirror, and free from agitation. It does not, however, follow that the metal is fit for pouring; for though the steely portion of the charge is now perfectly fluid, and in a state of extreme division, yet the portion of the charge, consisting of the uncarbonated iron—or, in other words, the malleable iron—requiring for its fusion a heat far exceeding the temperature required for reducing the steel, remains still suspended near the surface of the metal, in a pasty or semifluid condition, until either it has imbibed a sufficiency of carbon from the circumstant steel, or till the temperature shall have been raised sufficiently to effect its fusion. When this has taken place, and the metal is poured, the ingot will be as perfectly sound as any ordinary casting, but slightly porous at the centre, from the shrinkage of the fluid, which, of course, sets first at the outside of the ingot, in contact with the comparatively cold iron of the mould. If any particles of unfused, or imperfectly fused, iron, remain in the steel, when poured, the ingot will be found full of little cells or cavities, numerous and large, in proportion to the quantity of unfused iron present; and as iron of the best quality is the most infusible, it follows that the steel prepared from it is more liable to the bloom—i. e., full of cells or cavities—than cast steel from an inferior kind of iron. In all cases with a sufficient heat, a perfect degree of sharpness and solidity may be given to castings from fused steel; but the intense temperature required to effect this with fine cast steel, renders it a matter of experiment more than of practical utility. For the common uses for which cast-steel is manufactured, the fusion is sufficient to adapt the ingot for tilting into bars, but insufficient to produce a fine and perfect casting. In the common refinery, or running out fire, an analogous phenomena is observable. A portion of the charge is malleabilized during the operation to a certain extent; and, floating to the surface of the denser and more carbonized metal, it forms the cellular face, so strongly developed in very high blown fine metal. In the blast furnace, where portions of the materials arrive at the zone of the fusion in the state of malleable iron, this iron mingles with the more carbonated pig-iron; and when present in excess, it floats to the surface of each pig of iron, occasioning honeycombs, of a depth proportioned to the amount of malleable alloy contained in the pig-iron. When cast steel is prepared direct from the ore, the cellular structure is never developed, because the fusion is always homogeneous, and there can be no particles of malleable iron present to disturb the consolidation of the fluid steel. When a piece of blistered steel is first fused, or liquified, in a small clay crucible, and then allowed to cool down, the surface of the cold metal will be found finely radiated, like a fan, with delicate ridges of steel—whilst the lower side of the ingot will be found full of deep hollows, scalloped out like skulls, and covered with a net-work of arborescent crystallization. When a much higher temperature is applied, and the fusion has become perfect and the division of the metallic particles more complete, the ingot will be found, when cooled down in the crucible, smooth upon its surface and sides, and exhibiting merely the linear edges of its crystalline structure.

From this it is clear that, without a full fusion, the steel will not fill up even a heated mould with solidity; and, when perfectly fused and rendered liquid, it will, as far as I have seen, fill a mould with perfect solidity, even if the mould be only lukewarm. Of course, where fusion has barely taken place, and there is no great excess of spare temperature above the point of that fusion, the metal sets so speedily as to render it impossible to execute any fine castings with it; and I may observe that, unless cast-iron be heated very much beyond its melting point, it will not, more than cast-steel, exhibit any degree of sharpness in the mould.

If cast-steel be poured into a shallow mould of cast-iron, and the jet of metal be made to fall continuously in one place, it will be found that the steel has penetrated the iron at that place, and a junction is formed, exhibiting the steel passing through every intermediate state into the cast-iron mould. When the mould is deep, the bottom is protected from the jet of steel by depth of the fluid mass—so that the moulds are unin-

jured; but, on the supposition, that the moulds should be made previously red hot, I am of opinion that the steel would penetrate and unite with the iron of the moulds. This, however, would not prevent the adoption of red hot moulds of a more infusible substance than cast-iron; but I do not think that the heating of the mould would at all influence the stability of the ingot.

Pig-iron is an alloy of malleable iron, white cast-iron, steel, and grey cast-iron—for it is produced on the large scale by the simultaneous fusion of a multitude of pieces of ironstone, whose metallic contents are existing in all those various states when they arrive at the zone of fusion above the blast; and of all the pig-irons of commerce, that which contains the greatest proportion of grey cast-iron, will be the best suited for fire castings; but it will be also the weakest—whilst deeply honeycombed iron, containing a large alloy of malleable and steely iron, will prove suitable only for large castings, and where great strength is required.

The Scotch iron is a strong instance of the correctness of these views; for the ironstone is rich, homogeneous, and easily carbonated; the furnaces are capacious and lofty; and the hot-blast stoves are very effective and powerful—hence, the materials are nearly all carbonated before fusion, and a weak, but fluid cast-iron, is produced free, or almost free, from malleable alloy.

#### The Slop Shop Strike.

The Oak Hall, or slop shop system, resolves itself into this. A diligent workman may make three coats a week, for which, from an honorable employer he may receive eighteen dollars a week. For Simmons he will do no more work, and he will get but five or six dollars. Now, Simmons will sell a coat, say for one dollar more than it actually costs him, while the more liberally paying employer, asks a profit of three. Simmons sells three of the things he calls coats to the others' one and gets the same gross profit; but to get it, he cheats, and starves, and oppresses three men as good, or better than himself; for it is cheating and oppressing to give a man less for his time and labor than they are worth, and to take advantage of his necessities to drive the bargain. The needle women are defrauded in about the same ratio as the men. To be enabled to gain much by small profits, Simmons must grind all the persons in his employment down to their utmost capacity of endurance.

Do the public gain? We have shewn that they do not. Nobody ever gains by buying inferior goods at low rates. What they save in the first cost, they lose in the wear. Nobody gains but the greedy, speculating slop man, and, that he may gain, hundreds lose. The persons in his employment lose sixty-six per cent of the fair worth of their time and labor; the honest tailor and his journeymen lose by unfair competition; the public lose by inferior workmanship and by a systematic encouragement of it, and a discouragement of good workmen; and ten times more by the increase of vice and crime of which the Oak Hall system is the cause.

It has been said that

"The value of a thing,  
Is just the money it will bring,"

and by very many has this maxim been adopted as an axiom. "There is no force put upon you," they will say to the Oak Hall workmen. "You are at liberty to refuse Simmons's terms. This is a free country. You have no right to complain of what you agree to."

Suppose a drowning man were crying for aid, and Simmons stood hard by, on dry ground, with a rope in his hand. Suppose he should say to the perishing person, "This rope will save your life, but I am under no obligation to throw it to you for nothing. It is worth a great deal to you just at this moment. Therefore, pay me fifty dollars for the use of it, or,—it is all very well, Mr. Ferguson, but you can't come out here. Do as you please; there is no compulsion; this is a free country." Would any one call this acting the part of a christian, of a man? Would any one say that fifty dollars were fairly earned? Yet where is the difference between the drowning and the hungry man? Hunger has as loud a voice as fear. There is an equal compulsion in either case.

Another abomination of this most iniquitous system remains to be noticed. We are told, by those who have good opportunities to know, that certain men (men?) from the country, who are either tailors or journeymen, are in the habit of getting contracts for slop work from Oak Halls, and having it performed at yet more reduced rates by very poor countrywomen, who are thus enabled to turn their leisure to some very small profit. We do not complain of that; machinery has robbed them of their spinning wheels and knitting needles, and it is, perhaps, proper that women should have the consoling assurance that they are still of some



very small account on earth. What we do complain of is that their compensation is so small. The contractor must have his profit on the labors of his women, who are thus doubly mulcted, all to swell the bloated slopshop man. Shame! shame! We would rather,

"with a boisterous sword

Enforce a living on the common road,"

than thus fatten on the curses of men and the groans and fears of evertasked women.

We see very little good in the Oak Hall system and a great deal of evil. Therefore, we wish to see it discouraged; therefore we hope that when the journey-men tailors do strike, they will strike home, and successfully. We see no right that any man has to grow rich upon the labors of his fellows without rendering some equivalent in return. We see no right any man has to make slaves of his fellows, to compel them to barter their liberty for bread. The Oak Hall men are slaves for the time being; as much so as the negroes of Georgia and Carolina. We detest slavery in all its forms, and we heartily wish success to all who righteously strive to escape from it, whether they be negroes in the South, serfs in Russia and Portland, or journey-men tailors and seamstresses in Boston.

The following is a list of the prices we have ascertained to be paid by six tailoring houses and firms in Boston, and one Charlestown, to their work-people. Contrast them, reader, with the Oak Hall rates.

For dress coats,.....	\$5 50 to 6 50
"sacks and overcoats,....	5 00 to 15 00
"vests, .....	1 12 to 1 50
"dressing gowns,.....	2 50
"pants, .....	1 12

To press which a journeyman is hired at \$11 a week. With these firms and houses the average earnings of the men are \$13 a week, and those of the women employed on pants, \$6 75. These last do not use the iron at all. With Simmons they do the pressing as well as the making, and average about \$2 a week. Shame! shame! A man who begins such business with a heart in his own bosom will find a flint in its place before the end of the year.

#### A Fight Between a Frog and a Rat.

A desperate encounter took place between a frog and a rat, at a brook near a slaughter house of Mr. Uriah Wiggin, in this town, a few days ago. It appears that a rat came down to the brook to drink, and discovering a frog "with force and arms" made an attack upon him, by making a firm grasp with his teeth; no sooner did the rat make his hold than the frog plunged into the water, dragging his antagonist with him, where he remained until the rat was compelled to let go, and made for dry land, closely pursued by the frog. As soon as the frog appeared above water he was again attacked by the rat, and a second time the latter became the subject of cold water bathing. This feat was several times performed, until the rat from exhaustion and drowning fell a prey to his antagonist. After the frog became fully assured that his antagonist was dead, he seated himself upon his dead carcass with all the complaisance imaginable, where he remained for nearly half an hour, exulting, as it were, over his hard won victory. Several persons were present and saw the fight.—*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

#### Female Department.

Rochester, August 3, 1848.

To Mrs. Bush, and other Officers of the Convention.

LADIES:—Your request of last evening, soliciting me to prepare my remarks before the "Woman's Rights Convention" in this city, for publication, so far as I can recall them, is complied with, and they are at your disposal. Yours for Reform,

REBECCA M. M. SANFORD.

#### ADDRESS

Delivered by Mrs. SANFORD at the Woman's Convention in Rochester, Aug. 2, 1848.

It is with diffidence that I speak upon the deliberations before us,—not a diffidence resulting from any doubt of the worthiness of the cause; but from the fear that its depth and power can be but meagerly portrayed by me.

Woman's rights—her civil rights equal with man's—not an equality of moral and religious influence, for who dares deny her that? but an equality of exertion, and a right to use all the sources of erudition within the reach of man, to build unto herself a name for talents, energy and integrity.

We do not positively say that our intellect is as capable as man's to assume, and at once to hold, these rights, or that our hearts are as willing to enter into their action; for if we did not believe it, we would not contend for them; and if men did not believe it, they would not withhold them with a smothered silence.

From Semiramis to Victoria we have found the women of history equal to the emergencies before them; and more than equal,—their perception accurately measuring the consequences of the future by the influences of the present; their judgment, their elevation, and their will, using their prerogatives to change and improve their epoch. The world has seen woman in power, and the after history of that age tell of the abuse of power. But I do not intend to speak of oppression and tyrannical power as woman's rights, but that, if you will galvanize her into civil liberty, you will find her capable of living in it, and of sustaining it—place her in power and you will find her capable of not abusing it!—Give her the elective franchise, and there will be an unseen, yet deep and universal movement of the people to elect into office only those who are pure in intention and honest in sentiment. Give her the privilege to co-operate in making the law she submits to, and there will be harmony without severity, and justice without oppression; make her, if married, a living being in the eye of the law—she will not assume beyond duty; give her her right of property, and you may justly tax her patrimony as the result of her wages. Open to her your colleges—your legislative, your municipal, your domestic, laws may be purified and ennobled.—*Forbid her not and she will use moderation.*

These thoughts of right and liberty are young with us. The American-Independence was once young, and to what has it not progressed? The draft of our declaration may, in some respects, be faulty and feeble; so may have been the first draft of the Constitution of the U. S. But what has it not protected? what grievance not redressed, and what exertion not encouraged? Is it not well for us, upon the excitement of this sympathetic movement, to steadily consider some one great aim of lasting good? Perhaps we are called upon by Providence, through these all-stirring inspirations of right, to finish the work so nobly commenced by man—to wipe from our national escutcheon that spot—*Slavery*: perhaps it is for us to say to the slave upon American soil, *you are an American, therefore, free*; perhaps it is for us to bless, protect and elevate that people. The consummation of our exertions will note a procession like that of yesterday, beneath the banners of Liberty, Truth and Hope, with happiness and gratitude in every heart, parading the streets of every city from Washington to New Orleans. If so, let us nerve to the struggle! Let us by convention and combination, assert, contend for, and secure, our rights,—and then by prudence and energy merit the blessing of saying to master and slave, *Creation is abolition.*

There will be one effect, perhaps, unlooked for, if we are raised to equal administration with man. It will classify intellect. The heterogeneous triflings which now, I am sorry to say, occupy so much of our time will be neglected; fashion's votaries will silently fall off; dishonest exertions into rank and society will be scorned; extravagance in toilet will be detested; that meagre and worthless pride of station will be forgotten; the honest earnings of dependents will be paid; popular demagogues crushed; impostors unpatronised; true genius sincerely encouraged; and, *above all, pawned integrity will be redeemed!* And why? Because enfranchised woman, then, will feel the burthen of her responsibilities, and can strive for elevation, and will reach all knowledge within her grasp.

If all this is accomplished, man need not fear pomposity, fickleness, or an unhealthy enthusiasm at his dear fire-side; we can be as dutiful, submissive, enduring and gentle, as daughters, wives and mothers, even if we hang the wreath of domestic harmony upon the Eagles talons.

#### Railroad Intelligence.

☞ The Albany and Buffalo Railroad have changed their time of running, from 7 1-2 A. M. to 7 A. M.—The evening train will start at the same hour as formerly. They go through in eighteen hours, instead of twenty-four as formerly.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the Circuit Court held at Newburg last week, Gilbert W. Oliver recovered a verdict of \$8000 against the New York and Erie Railroad Company as a compensation for severe injuries sustained by him four years ago, making him a cripple for life, by an accident to the train in which he was.—The accident was caused by a defect in one of the wheels, which broke, and the cars were thrown into a gully.

GREAT RAILROAD VIADUCT.—The Liverpool Mercury contains a description of a Railroad Viaduct, across the river Dee, upon the Chester and Shrewsbury line of railroads, which is the grandest piece of architecture that the railroad enterprise has called forth.—This great Viaduct is in the beautiful and romantic valley of Llangollen, in Wales. It is upwards of 150 feet above the level of the river, and is supported by 19 arches of 90 feet span. Its length is upwards of 1,530 feet—nearly a third of a mile. The Mercury says:

The outline of the structure is perhaps one of the handsomest that could have been conceived, both as regards its chaste style, and attractive finish, and its general appearance is considerably enhanced by the roundness of the arches, and the curvilinear batter of the piers: this style of architecture imparts a grace and beauty to the structure without impairing its strength. The greatest attention seems to have been paid to the abutments—the only part of the erection, in reality, where any decorative display could be made. In the middle of both, on each side, there are beautifully executed niches in the Corinthian order, in addition to some highly finished masonry. With the exception of the entradoes of the arches, which are composed of a blue sort of brick, the whole structure is built of beautiful stone. Viewed from beneath, the vast structure presents a noble and truly grand appearance, and its bold proportions with its height, cannot fail to call forth admiration from the most indifferent beholder. While the view below develops what art can accomplish, that from the summit surpasses in richness and luxuriance of the picturesque any landscape in the kingdom.

This viaduct cost upwards of half a million of dollars, and four hundred masons were employed upon it during the whole time of its construction.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The Chicago Democrat says the Galena and Chicago Railroad will probably be completed about sixteen miles out of Chicago, by the 1st of November.

DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Rome and Oswego Plank Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent out of the earnings of the road for the last six months. About one-third of the tolls have been invested as a sinking fund, which makes the earnings of the road nine per cent.

PLANK ROADS.—The plank road between Lansingburgh and Bakestown answers the expectations of its friends admirably. The next one laid down should be between Bath and Sandlake, for a more horrid road than this is during a wet time, cannot be found in the State.

USEFUL INVENTION.—The Scientific American describes a "new invention" for the accommodation of way passengers in railroad cars. A large dial is placed in each car, with the names of different places upon it, and a pointer to indicate the place arrived at. A gong is so constructed with the machinery as to sound whenever a stop is made. An excellent idea.



## Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



### WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

We earnestly invite our friends to aid us in the way of funds. Some hundreds are now indebted, and we are in need of money to meet our current expenses. As our time is wholly employed in the cause, we have little time to write dunning letters to those in arrears. Will our agents give us a lift?

### Another Premium.

Having recently come in possession of a copy of Vol. 1, of the *Advocate*, we offer it as a prize to the persons ending us the largest number of subscribers previous to the first of December next. All letters post marked on or before the first, will be in season. We will furnish the volume bound.

### Our Post Offices.

Post offices are avowedly established for the accommodation of the public, and the better they are adapted to their wants, the nearer they come to the accomplishment of this object. It is certainly a great convenience to be able to correspond with distant friends, at the very moderate cost and trouble of our present Post Office system. But there is still much wanting, to make it what it should be. Without any reference to the failures which frequently occur in the transmission of letters, by which they miss of their destination, there is one important evil which demands immediate attention—we refer particularly to their delivery. In many of our Post Offices (and our remarks will apply with full force to that of this city) there is but one place of delivery, which, in cities and the larger towns, renders it necessary for all who apply—at the arrival of the mail—to wait for others in advance of them. But females, who feel a delicacy in pressing their way into the crowd, are obliged to wait beyond all endurance. The remedy for this evil is at once cheap and easily attained—simply providing a delivery box especially for the ladies, similar to those in Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, and New York. This arrangement, while it lessens the number of applicants at the general delivery, obviates the necessity of females being subjected to the mortification and inconvenience attendant upon the present state of things. Will our authorities attend to this matter? It is certainly one worthy of their consideration, and for any improvement they may make they will no doubt receive the thanks of the ladies, at least.

We are happy to learn that many of the candidates in this State for Assembly, are Workingmen.—Will not the producing classes rally around and triumphantly elect them. Don't mind to what political party they belong. They are "of us," and will be "with us."

A QUESTION.—Which was the most honorable course, to vote against the Ten Hour Bill, or sneak out of the House and not vote at all? Will the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, and now a candidate for Congress, please answer.

AMOS K. HADLEY, the Speaker of the last Assembly, was among the absentees when the vote on the Ten Hour Bill was taken. Yet the Workingmen of Troy are again asked to vote for him for member of Assembly! Impudence unparalleled!! Workingmen of Troy! will you submit to this insult?

### Jones' Patent Combination Lock.

In our recent travels through a number of States we have almost daily heard the fame of this Lock heralded by those who had it in use, and thinking that a short article on the subject would not be uninteresting to our readers, we have taken some pains to procure information in reference to it. While in Cleveland we had an opportunity of examining one of them, and immediately pronounced it one of the most perfect combinations of mechanical skill we ever examined. It is simple in its construction, yet so perfect in its combination, that it never gets out of order, and has been pronounced by hundreds as perfectly *Burglar proof*. One of the most remarkable instances of its powers, was the THIRTY DAYS attempt of Messrs. Day & Newell, or rather their agents, to pick one placed upon the large Safe of the Custom House, New York; the particulars of which will be found in the following letter of Hon. WM. C. BUOCK, Sub-Treasurer of the United States in that city:

New York, Nov. 16, 1846.

On the 15th of last October, H. C. Jones, of Newark, New Jersey, at my request and the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, put two of his Patent Combination Locks to the large Iron Safe, and one to one of the doors opening from the room of my office to the Hall of the Custom House. His written proposition, accepted by me, provides that if either of said Locks should be picked or proved defective within thirty days, he should remove the same and receive no pay therefor. Soon after these Locks had been put in use, Mr. Newell, one of the firm of Day & Newell, Lock Makers in this city, Mr. Hobbs and N. Allen, their agents, so confidently represented to me that these Locks were defective and could be picked, that I deemed it my duty to permit them to make the experiment. Mr. Newell and Mr. Hobbs made four or five experiments and examinations at different times during the thirty days, of several hours at a time. On Friday and Saturday of 13th and 14th instant, their operations continued from 10 A. M., until about 5 o'clock P. M., each day. All this was generally done under my personal observation. The effort to pick the Lock was unsuccessful, and I deem it due to Mr. Jones to say that my confidence in his Locks remains undiminished.

WM. C. BUOCK, Asst. Treas. U. S.

This Lock will also stand the test of Gunpowder, as will be seen from the annexed letter of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH, of No. 164 Nassau st., New York:

This is to certify, that on the night of the 16th of January, 1846, one of the most daring attempts at Burglary was made on our fire proof safe, that is on record. We had at the time two good locks on our safe, and one of H. C. Jones' Patent Combination Thief Proof Locks on the inside door. In this attempt at burglary, Jones' Lock withstood the fiery ordeal of Gunpowder, which had been used to force two outside locks of the safe, previous to getting access to his.—His lock must have been repeatedly charged, as the interior of the safe and contents, found completely covered by the smoke of burnt powder, proved they had operated several times without success. In this case, we were able to save our ail, and would cheerfully recommend Jones' Lock, where security and durability are requisite.

SATHER & CHURCH.

Exchange Brokers, 164 Nassau st., N. Y.

But this is not all; even the file, the saw, and the chisel, are defied, as the following letter will conclusively show:

Bull's Head Exchange Office, }  
New York, Nov. 4, 1847. }

MR. H. C. JONES, Newark, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—On Monday night last, a very bold attempt was made by some daring burglars, to open one of "Herring's safes" in our office,—having, be-

sides the ordinary safe door on the best safes secured by one of Chubb's Thief Detector Locks (so called), an inner door of double boiler iron, secured by one of your smaller sized Combination Locks. The Lock upon our office door and the Chubb Lock were opened without injury to them in the least degree. The attempt to pick your Lock was unsuccessful. They then tried to get the safe open by cutting through the double boiler iron door to the Lock, a hole some three inches in diameter, through iron three quarters of an inch thick. They succeeded in the cutting, and broke and pulled out parts of your Lock—but we are pleased to say were not successful in their attempt to open our safe.

The superiority of your Lock alone saved our property, and we have now determined to put one of your Locks upon the outer, as well as the inner door of our safe.

Truly Yours, &c.,

A. S. CASE & Co.

We might multiply notices of the above nature without number, but we imagine enough has already been said to show the value of Mr. Jones' Lock. We will merely add that these Locks are upon the vaults of the Treasury Department of the United States, and upon hundreds of banks and other depositories of valuables all over the country. Jones' Locks were never picked, while every other in use has been, even Day & Newell's celebrated Lock, placed upon the vault of the "Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company," was picked by a Mr. Hall, of Boston, in one hour and a half. Jones' Lock is as safe against the maker as the burglar, as no one can unlock it but the person who locks it. Herring's celebrated "Salamander Safe's" are all secured by Jones' Lock.

PRATT'S RIVER AND RAILROAD GUIDE.—This very useful and entertaining little work is for sale at COOKE'S. Price, 12½ cents per copy. Every traveller should have one.

AVERELL HOUSE.—We have before spoken of this House, but as we go on the principle that there cannot be too much of a good thing, we again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column. Let no friend of ours stop in Utica without giving Capt. CLAPP a call. Special edict.

Cleveland, Sept. 14, 1848.

DEAR ADVOCATE.—After leaving Batavia I wended my way to Lockport, where I fell in with several of the M. M. P's almost immediately on my arrival. I visited Protections Nos. 1 and 6, and was, during my stay of nearly a week, the guest of Bro. H. HOWARD, of the Lower Town, to whom, and his talented lady, I am indebted for many acts of kindness. On leaving Lockport I took the packet Niagara Capt. BROMLEY, for Middleport. On my arrival I soon discovered Bro. STANDLEY, who soon introduced me to some of the "Boys." The next day, with the assistance of Bro. ATWELL, I added about 20 to the subscription list of the *Advocate*. The same evening, in company with Bros. LAMPERT, HOOPER, and others, I attended Medina Protection, No. 17, and had the pleasure of taking by the hand the worthy D. P. Bro. DOWNS, and our indefatigable agent, Bro. CLYDE. The next day, on my way to Niagara Falls, I stopped again at Middleport, where I was introduced to Bro. HURLBUT, one of the most efficient Protectors in the country.

Yours, in haste, J. T.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bro. O. L. MASON, in another column. If you are in Cleveland or Elyria, and wish to travel in any direction, you can be accommodated with comfortable carriages and fast horses. Bro. M. is also an I. O. and a S. of T. Mr. JONES has charge of the Cleveland establishment.

Resolved, That the Mechanics' Advocate, published by Bro. Tanner in the city of Albany, being an able advocate of the rights of Mechanics, be adopted as the organ of this Convention, and we would recommend the circulation of the *Advocate*, as one of the means of elevating the Mechanic, and strengthening our cord of M. M. Protections.—*Proceedings Grand Convention U. S. A.*, 1848.



**WORKINGMEN! TO THE RESCUE!!**

Mechanics and fellow Laborers of *Rensselaer county*, the time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exercise the privileges of Freemen—to your keeping is delivered a sacred trust, and forming as you do an important link in the chain of our great and growing republic, a government that is the pride and boast of every American, a government upon which despotism look and tremble, and upon whose benevolent institutions the oppressed of all lands turn with a wishful eye and a cheering hope; remember, fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. You did not come into the possession of the treasure unbought, and you cannot expect to preserve it unwatched.

It is not my intention to preach to you a political sermon, or call your attention to party creeds; if you have not had enough of them it must have been your own fault; I for one am perfectly satisfied. But no doubt like myself you have been identified with some of the isms either past or present, and thought you was filling up the measure of your country's glory; but after spending your time and using all your exertions to elect your pet candidate to office, did you ever discover that any time was lost, or any exertions made by them in your behalf, after you had elected them to office and invested them with power to act? No! they have lost sight of your interests altogether, and instead of legislating for the whole, a few combined monopolies are enjoying the benefit of their labors; and when we complain of the unjustness of their proceedings we are told that labor must take care of itself, and any effort to alter the present state of things would only be arraying one class of citizens against another,—but you know better than that—you do not want to infringe upon any man's rights, you want a fair representation and fair portion of legislation. But can you point out one measure that has been discussed in the Assembly at Albany for bettering the condition of the Workingman? Stay a moment—the Ten Hour Bill! O, yes, the Ten Hour Bill last winter,—let me ask where were the three members from this county when that bill, so just in its demands, so admirably adapted to the wants of the poor; a measure that would have brought joy and gladness to the abodes of the widow and fatherless by relieving the youth of both sexes from lengthened labors imposed upon them, more arduous than their tender limbs can bear; a measure, if carried out, would have allowed every operative in our State a portion of time for recreation and mental cultivation.—Where was AMOS K. HADLEY then? He might have been in Congress Hall or some other Hall, with his colleagues, devising some measure for the relief of the Dear People. Doubtful! as the bank reporter says when a banking institution is not in a healthy state.—At any rate he was not at his post when the vote was taken, and therefore, did not give countenance to the measure. He might have been sick; the absentees might all have been sick—but it would have been rather a singular coincidence if 35 members were all taken sick in one day. Our county was free from epidemic at the time our petition in behalf of the bill was presented, or it might be a question whether or no the Cholera had been conveyed to the Honorable Members through its folds.

But to the point. Mr. Hadley was not at his post, but he is at his post now, and offers himself as your humble servant. Would you be doing justice to your country, to your families or yourself, were you to support a man who cares not for your wants, and feels no interest in your welfare. This is a matter that may seriously affect yours if it does not effect you. Perhaps you do not labor more than 10 hours per day, but if you are a parent and should be called by death to leave your family, it may fall to the lot of your children to work in a factory. Should that be the case, it now rests with you to fix the hours of their labor, and give them cause to bless your memory. It needs no argument of mine to prove that ten hours labor each day is

enough for any man, woman or child. Man was never ordained by his Creator to waste his life to obtain the means of supporting it. He has spread out before us social and mental enjoyments, but our brother Man—children of the same common Parent, would wrench them from our grasp—place them beyond our reach—and build up their own greatness upon our ruin. Me thinks you begin to say that is a long string of evils—where is your remedy? The evils are certainly bad, but the remedy is available. There is talent among yourselves—search it out—choose men from your own ranks that will honestly represent you; then, and not till then, will your grievance be redressed, your petitions respected, or your representation placed upon an equal footing with the non-producing classes. Have no more to do with party, it is only used as a bug-bear to scare you into the traces. Make traces for yourselves, and when you have made them pull in them, give a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

TROY.

Troy, Oct. 25, 1848.

Schenectady, Oct. 2, 1848.

BRO. TANNER:—The kind and attentive spirit I found manifested by the brothers of our Order in the city of "the pine plains," has tended to render my visit very agreeable among them. There are within its sacred (being the place of my nativity) portals two honorable and highly respectable Lodges and one Encampment, viz: the Mohawk Encampment, No. 13, and Mohawk Valley, No. 72, and St. Pauls Lodge, No. 99. These at present are in a very flourishing condition, and are increasing in their numbers rapidly.

The junior Lodge, St. Pauls, has as fine and respectable members as any that I have had the pleasure of visiting; noble hearted, generous, and they all, as far as my acquaintance is concerned, live up to the rules of the Order, and my best wishes are for their success and prosperity. The officers for the current term are as follows:

A. B. Austin, N. G.; N. Clark, V. G.; A. M. Warner, R. S.; I. Watson Dunham, P. S.; John Holliday, TREAS.

The senior Lodge, Mohawk Valley, is as it were, the parent of the St. Pauls, (as the junior Lodge was organized by brothers of the Mohawk), and consequently is of the right stamp. Its officers are viz:

Theo. R. Van Ingen, N. G.; G. Brewer, V. G.; S. H. Johnson, R. S.; B. V. S. Vedder, P. S.; A. A. Van Voast, TREAS.

Yours in F. L. &amp; T.,

ALPHA.

**Mechanics' Meeting.**

At a meeting of the Mechanics and Laborers of the 5th ward, held at Henry McCotter's on the 17th inst., Michael Bennett was called to the Chair, and Simon W. Furman appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be the selecting of delegates to attend a Mechanic's and Laborer's Convention of the Third Assembly District, for the purpose of nominating a member of Assembly; one who would use his utmost exertions to secure the passage of such laws as will tend to benefit the laboring classes.

Messrs. Henry McCotter, Wm. Maloy, John Marshall, and — McLaughlin, were appointed a committee to nominate delegates. They retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned and reported the names of the following persons, who were unanimously accepted: Michael Bennet, Michael Cusack, and John Marshall.

A resolution was then offered and passed, that the proceeding of the meeting be published in the Knickerbocker, Mechanic's Advocate, and Express. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

MICHAEL BENNETT, Ch'n.

S. W. FURMAN, Sec'y.

**Mechanic's Meeting.**

At a meeting of the Mechanics' and Laboring Association, held on the evening of the 18th inst., in the 4th Ward, at the house of Mrs. McCollows, Richard Dooley was called to the Chair, and Jas. Hilson was chosen Secretary. On motion, the Chairman named the

following gentlemen as a nominating committee, to appoint a sub-committee consisting of three, to nominate for the Assembly in the 3d Assembly District; one who will boldly and faithfully maintain the rights and interests of the Laboring Classes. The nominating committee were Charles Quinn, Jas. Macord, Wm. Phillips, Stephen Kerwin, and Samuel Burgess, who appointed the following gentlemen as a sub-committee, to represent the Ward in Convention: Samuel Burgess, Stephen Kerwin, and Michael Mulligan.

RICHARD DOOLEY, Chm'n.

JAS. HILSON, Sec'y.

**List of Patents**

Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Oct. 10, 1848.

To Augustus Hamann, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in Spark Arresters. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To T. M. Hemphill and R. H. Knox, of Washington, Ohio, for improvement in Mills for Grinding. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To B. F. Berwick, of New York City, for improved Screw Blank Machine. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Oscar S. Burgess, of Columbus, Ohio, for improvement in Harness Buckles. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To John P. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Chimney Caps. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To David Dick, of Meadville, Pa., for improvement in Presses. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Livingston, Roggin & Adams, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improved Moulder's Flask. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Frederick Emerson, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Ventilating Ships. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To James H. Sweet, of Concord N. H., for machine for making Spikes. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Joseph Schofield, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Uterine Supporters. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Samuel J. Seeley, of New York City, for improved Shot Plug. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To H. W. Day, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Type Moulds. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Jacob Shaw, jr., of Hinckley, Ohio, for improvement in Wheels for Spinning. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Charles Sines, of Village Green, Pa., for improvement in Corn Shellers. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To William Wright, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Blocking Hats. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

To Lewis Roper, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in apparatus for administering Ether. Patented Oct. 10, 1848.

RE-ISSUE.

To Tim. D. Jackson, of New York City, for a Bell Telegraph. Re-issued Oct. 10, 1848.

**The French Sewing Machine.**

This machine, to which we have before alluded, is the invention of an humble artisan, who has a great mechanical genius, and who has been engaged for 30 years in the perfection of his invention. He received a patent for it in France a few years ago, and it is said that for more than twenty-five years he sought in vain to make it work, and that the thought flashed all at once upon his mind regarding its true and perfect principle. The machine was introduced into London some time last year, and has attracted much attention in that city. It is very cheap; some are sold for twenty dollars, and the price varies from that to thirty.—The machine is fixed on a table, and is a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding action in the needle; so that three hundred stitches can be made in a minute. The hands are merely used to guide the material being sewn, and by turning a screw, the stitch is easily varied. The machine will sew, stitch, and form cords and plaits. The stitch is the tambour or crotchet stitch. The whole value of the invention consists in making machinery do what was hitherto done by the fingers, and thus resolving a problem supposed impracticable. The beauty of this machine is, that it can work button holes and embroider. M. Magnen,



who exhibited it in London, wore an entire suit worked by it, consisting of coat, pants, vest, and all their appurtenances. To France belongs the credit of this invention. M. Thimonnier is the name of the inventor, and his fame will go down to posterity.—*Scissors.*

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

### Slavery.

BY A. CAMPBELL.

Slavery! what art thou? the black man's curse  
And the white man's shame—thou fill the purse  
Of white-wash'd knaves with polluted gold,  
And their hearts with sins, of untold  
Magnitude and guilt, of blood and crime,  
And death, all dress'd beneath the slime  
Of mock religion, putrid morality,  
Hollow Friendship, tyrant's formality,  
Fetid integrity, with a fiendish zeal,  
Inflicting wounds that never heal.  
Benevolence rancid, and charity rotten,  
A faithless faith thou hast begotten—  
Love hides her face when thou appear,  
Virtue trembles when thou art near—  
Mercy weeps at thy clanking chain—  
On christianity thou hast left a stain.  
No sympathy for human woe—  
Blood marks thy step where'er thou go!  
Justice nor truth thou cannot claim—  
Humanity shudders at thy name.

God made man in His own likeness,  
The clay or dust being equal in brightness  
That all were made of. If Adam was white,  
Why has the greater sin, the dismal blight  
Of Slavery fallen upon the black,  
And the greater sinner free to crack  
And sway with impunity the lash  
Of torture; and make their victims dash  
Through the surge of human woes,  
And toils, and tears, and pains and blows,  
Without the hope of freedom's dawn;  
But beg, and Slave, and cringe and fawn,  
To the iron will of the master's rule,  
And the teachings of the demon's school?  
Snapping the ties of kindred affection,  
Destroying the germ of mental reflection—  
Obstructing the course of rational reasoning,  
And crushing all intellectual seasoning;  
Cheats nature in her cultivation,  
Forbids the march of education—  
Sears the heart, and pains the soul,  
Then seeks relief in the mad'ning bowl.  
The moral law-fence is broken down—  
Their offspring yellow, grey and brown.  
That God gave man as goods and chattel,  
To be bought and sold as common cattle—  
Is a libel on Deity and common sense,  
And only used as a false pretence  
For doing evil under a righteous name,  
All the human vermin try the same.

All men were made free, nature says;  
But this great tribute of high Heaven pays  
Tribute to avarice—baneful source  
Of iniquity—cradle of all that's coarse  
And vulgar, impious and mean—  
Fostering monitor of craft and spleen!  
LIBERTY was sold to quench thy greed,  
Still unsatisfied thou plants the seed  
Of future crops of human slaves,  
And pestilence, and free-born knaves.

Yes, even in this great and glorious nation  
This modle republic, whose proud station  
Claims pre-eminence over the world,  
Hints that kingly government should be hurled  
From their thrones; that the President—  
The ruler of the bond and free—be resident  
In power and glory, pomp and state,  
In the White House, where early and late  
The dirge of slavery may be heard  
Without remorse, or without regard  
Or pity, the dying accents of despair,  
The shriek of woe, the wail of care;  
The voice of pain, and the dismal yell;  
Urg'd by the tyrant's lash, and swell  
Upon the breeze of might in horrid revelry,  
Wafting from the mart of slavery.

What an anomaly, that such commerce  
Exist, and power is vested to coerce  
The souls of men, and force their will,  
And scourge humanity to fill  
The venal cup of sordid lust,  
Makes reason quiver with disgust  
At the sad and bitter thought  
That this commerce where sold and bought,  
Are human souls, is dress'd with power  
And majesty, as a strong tower,

Maintained by cupidity and gold,  
Under the broad protecting fold  
Of the American flag—the stars  
And stripes that float in peace, and wars  
O'er the civilized world's wide expanse,  
As promising herald of freedom's advance;  
Emblem of Liberty, pure and sacred,  
Precious to the good, but invokes the hatred  
Of bad men and tyrants. The vicious and vile  
How can stern justice reconcile  
Such incongruity, such a cheat  
On humanity and reason, all that is sweet,  
And good and holy in man's esteem,  
And all that is lovely, which will be seen  
By Heaven's mild eye; and yet we find  
Men of every mould and size of mind  
Arrayed and sworn to death and life,  
In all the panoply of political strife,  
To keep alive this living curse,  
If all the world should be worse,  
What of that; if they are better;  
If they make rich, and allowed to fether  
Their fellow men; then get a prudent knave  
To fill the chair of State, whose slightest wave  
Will cause the docile brood to get a crib  
Well fill'd with Jonathan's straw—when bid  
To obey the mandate of their tyrant lord,  
Be it right or wrong, be it peace or sword,  
Or villainy, or mischief making,  
Or the fertile lands of other's taking.  
For growing slave, both black and sallow,  
That honest labor may lose its value.

Degenerate sons of pilgrim sires  
Where's freedom's altars, where her fires,  
Where will they be e'er many years  
Pass o'er the land their blood and tears  
Water'd; yes where will they be  
If we longer pander to iniquity?  
Arouse! concentrate in all our might—  
Again let the spirit of freedom light  
Upon the land of our God-like sires—  
Let the essence of liberty burn as fires  
Of truth upon our hearts, until that we  
With loud acclaim proclaim our country free.

Troy Iron Works, Oct. 20, 1848.



O. L. MASON,



LIVERY KEEPER, adjoining the Dunham House, Cleveland, O.  
Also at Elyria, O. Horses and Carriages at all times in readiness to convey passengers from either of the above points. 97

### TO OUR 50,000 READERS.

Herrick's Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs in the treatment of diseases. 200,000 boxes of these pills are annually sold, and the demand is still increasing. They have been the means of preventing days and years of intense suffering. All that have ever used them recommend them. They have worked an entire change in the treatment of bilious diseases. These pills kept in the house and taken according to the directions accompanying them, is a family physician in constant attendance. They are the workingman's friend. Their use requires no change of business or diet. They are the female's protector—all females who wish to enjoy good and prolonged health should use once a month a few of these pills.—They are the child's guardian. Children afflicted with worms should use no other medicine but these pills.—Worms cannot stay in the stomach and bowels where these pills are; and, in fact, they are the world's pills, and who would be without them. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all the druggists. Principal office No. 6 James st. No charge for advice. Medicine to the poor gratis. These pills, together with Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster, can be found in every city, village and town where this paper circulates. 97



Union Hall,  
BY GEORGE KREUDER,  
No. 15 Montgomery st., near the Railroad Depot.  
ALBANY. 96

ARTHUR SMITH,  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Pipe, &c.,  
No. 774 Broadway, next to the National Garden,  
ALBANY.  
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. 96

### AVERELL HOUSE, (LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,  
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor has determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. (56y1) J. CLAPP.

### Albany Steam Dye Works.

GEO. LAYCOCK having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st.; and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyers and Scourers of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long winded and boasting advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Scouring in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, De Lanes, &c., &c. dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.

P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 95

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.

H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Blank Book Manufactory, a Bindery connected with his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill, Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. 93 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

LOUIS THE 16th and the Court of France in the 17th Century, by Miss Pardoe.

The Bachelor of the Albany, by the author of "The Falcon Family."

Don Quixotte De La Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Chas. Jarvis, Esq., new edition, with numerous illustrations; by Terry Johannot.

Old Hick's Guide, or Adventures in the Camanche country in search of a Gold Mine; By Webber. For sale by E. H. BENDER, 75 State st. 93

Hercules Hillman, formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 34 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 85m6

### New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT BEFORE

THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. TROY, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

### FULLER'S EXPRESS.—GEORGE FULLER

has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pittstown, Hoosack, Bennington, Brattleboro' Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 404 Broadway. 88tf.

### INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846 Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$6 per doz. \$4 per half doz.



**The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPELLED—DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED:** with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scar or sore, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salubrious, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here or want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

**A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.**  
On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,  
Residence No. 59 Schuyler street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

#### MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs. Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

GIDEON G. DYER.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.  
JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.  
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.  
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

**For the Million.**—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Bizarre periscope spectacles, gold pens, &c. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st.  
70tf  
HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.  
Albany, September 18, 1847.

**First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions,** at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 647 Broadway. Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call: one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

80mo3

ALBANY, N. Y.

**Standard Works for Libraries.**—A large stock of Standard, Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices.  
E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Sheriff's Office,** CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 11th, 1848.—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.  
OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Aug 10th, 1848.  
Secretary's Office.

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany.

Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:  
A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State;  
Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, for the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the city and county of Albany.

Also the following County Officers, to wit: Four Members of Assembly; a County Treasurer; three Superintendents of the Poor, and a Coroner in the place of William H. Kearney, deceased, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1849.

Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

**Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-**  
DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. 77

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,** and house-keeper's emporium, No. 353 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHACK.

#### NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 78

**Dunlap's Hotel,** ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71tf

**The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE RELIEVED FROM SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES?** With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age; its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasant, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

**HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.**

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

\*\*\* See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates

**Cheap Literature.**—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.  
85 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.**—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The Best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

**J. & F. Cornelius,** GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and dispatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 86v1

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be aided with Hair work, call at H. Beudall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city, his plain Frizzettes are not to be equaled for workmanship, and the same will defy scrutiny of the most observant to distinguish them from the natural growth of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hevitt, Worsted, Floss, &c., &c. N. B. Principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71yl

**Cheap Millinery.**—(Opposite T. B. Kidder's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$5. Bonnets cleaned and repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK

**Fancy Bookbinding.**—THE subscriber is prepared to describe (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Fictional Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. (85) E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

#### Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

#### Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich Blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Baskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

#### 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

#### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

#### DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.  
Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

#### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected, of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

M. DMOORE, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

#### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

J. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.  
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, syphilitic, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 2 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 86ly J



## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the  
Organ of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New  
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be  
in possession of a copy.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	32 Salina,.....Sat
2 Rochester,.....Wed	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
3 Utica,.....Mon	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	35 New York,.....Thurs
5 New York,.....Tues	36 Dansville,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	37 New York,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	38 Troy,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	39 New York,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Wed	40 Middleport,.....Tues
10 Troy,.....Wed	41 New York,.....Wed
11 New York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Tues
12 New York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	47 Oswego,.....Tues
17 Medina,.....Wed	48 Theresa,.....Fri
18 New York,.....Thurs	49 Elmira,.....Mon
19 New York,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	52 Canton,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	53 Oswego,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	54 Albany,.....Sat
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	56 Jordan,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Fri
28 New York,.....Mon	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	60 Brownville,.....Mon
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	61 Troy,.....Mon
31 Watertown,.....Wed	62 New York,.....Wed
Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
2 Painesville,.....Thurs	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
3 Massillon,.....Tues	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
4 Akron,.....Thurs	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	18 Navarre,.....Mon
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
7 Elyria,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
8 Warren,.....Sat	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
9 Canton,.....Thurs	22 Newark,.....Mon
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	25 Tiffin,.....Sat
13 Canfield,.....Mon	
Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Tues	5 Hillsdale,.....Tues
3 Jackson,.....Tues	
Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Tues	2 Pittsfield,.....Tues
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....Tues	2 Rochester,.....Tues

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G. J. WEBB, G. S. P., Buffalo, N. Y.  
G. BOWERS, G. J. P., Canal Dover, O.  
C. SENTELL, G. R. S., Waterloo, N. Y.  
J. H. SNELL, G. T., Geneva, N. Y.

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J A Heath, K Woodward, O Bailey.

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2 T Stuart, New York.	13 H A Hawes, Auburn.
3 J S Washburn, Troy.	14 W S Brooks, Waterloo.
4 J J De Forest, Albany.	15 J H Selkrig, Ithaca.
5 E H Lacy, Saratoga.	16 J I Nicks, Elmira.
6 N A Veeder, Schenec'y.	17 M C Wright, Geneva.
7 P Boynton, Canton.	18 C D Henning, Dans'lle.
8 T Tillinghast, L. Falls.	19 M R Fassett, Roch'ter.
9 S Purdy, Rome.	20 H M Warren, Batavia.
10 J M Clark, Watertown.	21 S Downs, Medina.
11 N G Olds, Syracuse.	22 L D Gould, Buffalo.

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JONATHAN OLDFIELD, T., Canton.

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J Bayliss, E L Burton, R Creighton,  
J Oldfield, L R Davis, E W Brooks,  
T B Selden.

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2 I Matthews, Massillon.	4 H H Martin, Cincinnati.

## Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent  
in every Protection in the United States. As the Ad-  
vocate is the only publication that interests itself on  
the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes  
in this respect will be complied with. The following  
brethren have already been appointed:

## New York,

RILEY P. BUTRICK, Lockport, No. 1.  
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GEORGE KINCAID, Utica, No. 3.  
WM. GILES, Schenectady, No. 4.  
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G. C. DEANE, for New York City, No. 41.  
S. B. TERWILLIGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.  
JOHN I. NICKS, Elmira, No. 49.  
PAUL BOYNTON, Canton, No. 52.  
GEO. B. KINER, Jordan, No. 56.  
E. HUNTER, Westfield, No. 58.  
WM. ALDRICH, Port Byron, No. 59.  
JEROME B. MEAD, Alabama Centre.  
HORACE E. HIGLEY, travelling agent.

## Ohio.

E. B. LACY, Cleveland, No. 1.  
J. W. STULL, Painesville, No. 2.  
JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, No. 3.  
JACOB T. MARTIN, Ohio City, No. 5.  
A. G. SEARLS, Cleveland, No. 6.  
JAMES ANDERSON, Canton, No. 9.  
E. W. BROOKS, Elyria, No. 7.  
R. CREIGHTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.  
E. L. BURTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.  
GEO. BOWERS, Canal Dover, No. 16.  
WM. WISEMAN, Navarre, No. 18.  
G. W. DOUGHERTY, New Philadelphia, No. 23.  
ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.  
JAMES HOLMES, Akron.

## Michigan.

V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.  
WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall, No. 2.  
A. P. GARDNER, Albion, No. 4.

## Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.  
ERASTUS COOK, Southport.

Bro. Lamphier, of Akron, Ohio, will please  
accept our thanks for an increase of subscribers. Also  
Bro. Hockett, of South Troy.

Port Byron, Oct. 21, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—Sir, according to the request of the  
Advocate of this week, I send you the names of offi-  
cers elected and installed for the present term, ending  
in January: J. T. Farrand, s. p.; Wm. Aldrich, J. P.;  
E. R. Woodworth, R. S.; H. Burhans, F. S.; William  
Johnson, TREAS.

P. S. Our Protection has grown finely since its  
commencement, which was in August, and has joined  
to our Protection thirty-five good Mechanics, who are  
ready and willing, and will do, I trust, all in their power  
for the elevation of our cause. E. R. W.

Ithaca, Oct. 16, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—I see you have not yet received  
the names of the officers of M. M. P. No. 26, for the  
present term. They are: H. H. Moore, s. p.; A. E.  
Barnaby, J. P.; H. Hudson, R. S.; M. A. Hastings, F.  
S.; L. Millspaugh, TREAS.

How are you doing with your excellent publication?  
Every Mechanic in the State should become a sub-

scriber to it. He should take and read a paper that is  
unflinching devoted to the rights of the Working-  
man, and which wages steady and hard battle against  
his oppressors. Such a paper is the MECHANIC'S AD-  
VOCATE—ever true and ever watchful. It is high  
time that the Mechanics of our country began to look  
about them, to look even into the political world, and  
enter the arena where the strife should be for equal  
laws, equal rights, equal justice. If they will come  
forth from their workshops, determined and united, a  
giant will be in the field, whose strength must and will  
be felt in the cause of right. The Mechanics of this  
place intend to question the several candidates for the  
State Legislature at the coming election, with regard  
to their sentiments upon the Ten Hour Law, and support  
none who will not vote for it. They must com-  
mit themselves on this question, or stay at home. Al-  
so on the State Prison monopoly and General Lien Law.  
Yours, truly, A.

## Recent Elections.

PROTECTION No. 2, Rochester.—Peter H. Sholtus,  
s. p.; J. F. Lovcraft, J. P.; Joseph Lovcraft, R. S.;  
F. J. Hedges, F. S.; J. G. Yatman, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 3, Utica.—F. D. Corey, s. p.; W.  
B. Wood, J. P.; Geo. Kincaid, R. S.; J. Roberts, F. S.  
J. Davis, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 4, Schenectady.—Thos. Brignal,  
s. p.; Wm. Giles, J. P.; John Edwards, R. S.; Geo.  
Harden, F. S.; William H. Clute, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 6, Lockport.—G. W. Sherman,  
s. p.; Bartholomew Sweeney, J. P.; H. Howard, R. S.;  
Johua Wilbur, F. S.; S. Sult, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 7, Brooklyn.—W. Van Lew, s. p.;  
E. C. Rosseau, J. P.; W. L. Parmelee, R. S.; J.  
Ast, F. S.; P. W. Clayton, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 9, Waterloo.—A. Sherman, s. p.;  
H. West, J. P.; J. O'Neill, R. S.; S. Pew, F. S.; I. G.  
Schryver, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 13, Batavia.—J. R. Smith, s. p.;  
A. Leonard, J. P.; Wm. Charles, R. S.; Chas. Palmer,  
F. S.; J. T. Buxton, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 15, South Troy.—Thomas Carlin,  
s. p.; William L. Goewey, J. P.; Phillip Hogle,  
R. S.; Geo. Willis, F. S.; Samuel W. French, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 17, Medina.—B. H. Alford, s. p.;  
J. M. Harlow, J. P.; D. H. Gorham, R. S.; J. G. Bate-  
man, F. S.; W. Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 22, Albany.—Andrew Halnon,  
s. p.; Robert G. Burbanks, J. P.; Frederick Basler,  
R. S.; Henry Dwight, F. S.; A. W. Gates, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 23, Little Falls.—Charles W.  
Brooks, s. p.; Orrin Coleman, J. P.; Thos. Bowrslett,  
R. S.; Geo. H. Carver, F. S.; John Jones, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 24, Auburn.—R. S. Parish, s. p.;  
R. Sparks, J. P.; E. C. Hone, R. S.; A. Egleston,  
F. S.; J. H. Parsons, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 30, Syracuse.—G. H. Gardiner,  
s. p.; W. Sutor, J. P.; C. Hamilton, R. S.; Ira H.  
Clark, F. S.; E. Robbins, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 32, Salina.—E. J. Richmond, s. p.;  
J. Hobart, J. P.; H. N. H. Watkins, R. S.; A. O.  
Sawyer, F. S.; W. Beer, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 37, New York.—W. Travis, s. p.;  
M. Sisson, J. P.; James McDonald, R. S.; J. F. R.  
Brown, F. S.; W. A. Kent, TREAS.

PROTECTION, No. 40, Middleport.—L. Hooper, s. p.;  
H. T. Wood, J. P.; O. M. Atwell, R. S.; E. Gillet,  
F. S.; J. Sanburn, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 41, New York.—Jos. C. Dilkes,  
s. p.; Arthur B. Hauptman, J. P.; John McGlynn, R. S.;  
Michael B. Ray, F. S.; Abraham Fisher, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 44, Albany.—J. N. Parker, s. p.;  
J. R. Finch, J. P.; S. C. Kellum, R. S.; J. Conner, F. S.;  
D. D. Ramsay, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 47, Oswego.—J. Knapp, s. p.;  
W. J. Kniffin, J. P.; B. Brockway, R. S.; G. Lee, jr.,  
F. S.; W. A. Williams, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 50, Auburn.—H. M. Stone, s. p.;  
H. N. Thompson, J. P.; E. Gallup, R. S.; J. O. Bar-  
ber, F. S.; J. L. Sproatt, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 52, Canton.—H. Smith, s. p.; J.  
G. Goodale, J. P.; H. Filly, R. S.; B. D. Braydon, F. S.;  
W. Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 61, Troy.—Robert Green, s. p.;  
J. S. Washburn, J. P.; D. W. Sickels, R. S.; L. Stone,  
F. S.; Wm. R. Shaw, TREAS.

## Ohio.

PROTECTION No. 7, Elyria.—M. W. Pond, s. p.;  
A. S. W. Matson, J. P.; S. C. Brooks, R. S.; William  
Doolittle, F. S.; A. Burrill, TREAS.